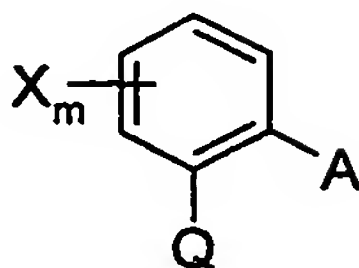


We claim:

1. A mixture, comprising

5 a) a compound of the formula I



in which

X is halogen, C₁-C₄-alkyl or trifluoromethyl;

10

m is 0 or 1;

Q is C(=CH-CH₃)-COOCH₃, C(=CH-OCH₃)-COOCH₃,
C(=N-OCH₃)-CONHCH₃, C(=N-OCH₃)-COOCH₃ or
N(-OCH₃)-COOCH₃;

15

A is -O-B, -CH₂O-B, -OCH₂-B, -CH=CH-B, -C≡C-B, -CH₂O-N=C(R¹)-B or
-CH₂O-N=C(R¹)-C(R²)=N-OR³, where

20

B is phenyl, naphthyl, 5-membered or 6-membered hetaryl or 5-membered or 6-membered heterocyclyl which contains one to three nitrogen atoms and/or one oxygen or sulfur atom or one or two oxygen and/or sulfur atoms, where the ring systems are unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R^a:

25

R^a is cyano, nitro, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, halogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₁-C₆-haloalkyl, C₁-C₆-alkylcarbonyl, C₁-C₆-alkylsulfonyl, C₁-C₆-alkylsulfoxyl, C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, C₁-C₆-haloalkoxy, C₁-C₆-alkyloxycarbonyl, C₁-C₆-alkylthio, C₁-C₆-alkylamino, di-C₁-C₆-alkylamino, C₁-C₆-alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C₁-C₆-alkylaminocarbonyl, C₁-C₆-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di-C₁-C₆-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyloxy, phenyl, phenoxy, benzyl, benzyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy, C(=NOR')-OR" or OC(R')₂-C(R")=NOR",

30

35

where the cyclic radicals for their part are unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R^b :

- 5 R^b is cyano, nitro, halogen, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkylsulfonyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkylsulfoxyl, C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkoxy, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkoxy, C_1 - C_6 -alkoxycarbonyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkylthio, C_1 - C_6 -alkylamino, di- C_1 - C_6 -alkylamino, C_1 - C_6 -alkylaminocarbonyl, di- C_1 - C_6 -alkylaminocarbonyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di- C_1 - C_6 -alkylaminothiocarbonyl, C_2 - C_6 -alkenyl, C_2 - C_6 -alkenyloxy, C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkyl, C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkenyl, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, benzyl, benzyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy or $C(=NOR')-OR''$;
- 10 R' is hydrogen, cyano, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkyl or C_1 - C_4 -haloalkyl;
- 15 R'' is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_3 - C_6 -alkenyl, C_3 - C_6 -alkinyl, C_1 - C_4 -haloalkyl, C_3 - C_6 -haloalkenyl or C_3 - C_6 -haloalkinyl;
- 20 R^1 is hydrogen, cyano, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, C_1 - C_4 -haloalkyl, C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkyl, C_1 - C_4 -alkoxy;
- 25 R^2 is phenyl, phenylcarbonyl, phenylsulfonyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetarylcarbonyl or 5- or 6-membered hetarylsulfonyl, where the ring systems are unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R^a ,
- 30 is C_1 - C_{10} -alkyl, C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkyl, C_2 - C_{10} -alkenyl, C_2 - C_{10} -alkinyl, C_1 - C_{10} -alkylcarbonyl, C_2 - C_{10} -alkenylcarbonyl, C_3 - C_{10} -alkinylcarbonyl, C_1 - C_{10} -alkylsulfonyl or $C(R')=NOR''$, where the hydrocarbon radicals of these groups are unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R^c :
- 35 R^c is cyano, nitro, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, halogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkylsulfonyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkylsulfoxyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkoxy, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkoxy, C_1 - C_6 -alkoxycarbonyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkylthio, C_1 - C_6 -alkylamino, di- C_1 - C_6 -alkylamino, C_1 - C_6 -alkylaminocarbonyl, di- C_1 - C_6 -alkylaminocarbonyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di- C_1 - C_6 -
- 40

alkylaminothiocarbonyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyloxy, C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl, C₃-C₆-cycloalkyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyloxy, benzyl, benzyloxy, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy or hetarylthio, where the cyclic groups for their part may be partially or fully halogenated or may carry one to three radicals R^a; and

R³ is hydrogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyl or C₂-C₆-alkinyl, where the hydrocarbon radicals of these groups may be unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R^c;

and

- b) one or more ethylene modulators (II) selected from the group consisting of:
- ethylene biosynthesis inhibitors which inhibit the conversion of S-adenosyl-L-methionine into 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid (ACC), such as derivatives of vinylglycine, hydroxylamines, oxime ether derivatives;
 - ethylene biosynthesis inhibitors which block the conversion of ACC into ethylene, selected from the group consisting of: Co⁺⁺ or Ni⁺⁺ ions in plant-available forms; phenolic radical scavengers such as *n*-propyl gallate; polyamines, such as putrescine, spermine or spermidine; structural analogs of ACC, such as α-aminoisobutyric acid or L-aminocyclopropene-1-carboxylic acid; salicylic acid or acibenzolar-S-methyl; structural analogs of ascorbic acid which act as inhibitors of ACC oxidase, such as prohexadione-Ca or trinexapac-ethyl; and triazoly compounds such as paclobutrazol or uniconazole as inhibitors of cytochrome P-450-dependent monooxygenases whose main action is to block the biosynthesis of gibberellins;
 - inhibitors of the action of ethylene selected from the group consisting of: structural analogs of ethylene such as 1-methylcyclopropene or 2,5-norbornadiene and 3-amino-1,2,4-triazole or Ag⁺⁺ ions

in a weight ratio of I to II of from 20 : 1 to 0.05 : 1.

2. A mixture as claimed in claim 1 where the compound of the formula I is a strobilurin derivative selected from the group consisting of azoxystrobin, dimoxystrobin, fluoxastrobin, kresoxim-methyl, metominostrobin, orysastrobin, trifloxystrobin, picoxystrobin or pyraclostrobin.

3. A mixture as claimed in claim 1 where the compound of the formula I is pyraclostrobin.
- 5 4. A mixture as claimed in claim 1 where the ethylene modulators are Co^{++} ions, aminoethoxyvinylglycine, aminooxyacetic acid, prohexadione-Ca, trinexapac-ethyl, α -aminoisobutyric acid, salicylic acid or 3-amino-1,2,4-triazole.
- 10 5. A mixture as claimed in claim 1 where the ethylene modulators are Co^{++} ions.
6. A mixture as claimed in claim 1 where the ethylene modulators is prohexadione-Ca.
- 15 7. A mixture as claimed in claim 1 where the ethylene modulator is salicylic acid.
8. A mixture as claimed in claim 1 where the ethylene modulators are prohexadione-Ca together with Co^{++} ions.
- 20 9. A mixture as claimed in any of claims 1 to 8 which additionally comprises an azole III selected from the group consisting of bromoconazole, cyproconazole, epoxiconazole, fenbuconazole, fluquiconazole, flusilazole, metconazole, myclobutanil, propiconazole, prochloraz, prothioconazole, tebuconazole or triticonazole.
- 25 10. A mixture as claimed in any of claims 1 to 9 which additionally comprises a surfactant selected from the group consisting of: polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate, alkylphenoxy polyethoxy ethanol, fatty alcohol, fatty alcohol alkoxylate and sodium dodecylsulfate.
- 30 11. A method for controlling rust infections in legumes, which comprises treating the above-ground plant parts of the legumes with an aqueous preparation of a mixture as claimed in any of claims 1 to 10.
- 35 12. A process as claimed in claim 11, wherein rust infection on leaves and fruits of soya plants is controlled.
13. A process as claimed in claim 11, wherein the rust infection is caused by *Phakopsora pachyrhizi* and/or *Phakopsora meibomia*.
- 40 14. A process for increasing the yield and quality of legumes by using mixtures as claimed in any of claims 1 to 10.

15. A method for increasing the yield and quality of legumes applying an effective amount of a mixture as claimed in any of claims 1 to 10.
- 5 16. A method for reducing the ethylene evolution of plants by applying an effective amount of a mixture as claimed in claims 1 to 10.
17. A method for reducing undesired defoliation of crop plants by applying an effective amount of a mixture as claimed in claims 1 to 10.
- 10 18. A method for controlling harmful plant pathogens by applying an effective amount of Co^{++} ions in plant-available form.